## Abstract of the Disclosure

Glycosylated or nonglycosylated molecules of the formula

$$\beta^{1}$$
-(linker<sup>1</sup>)<sub>n</sub>1- $\beta^{2}$ -(linker<sup>2</sup>)<sub>n</sub>2- $\beta^{3}$ -(linker<sup>3</sup>)<sub>n</sub>3- $\alpha$ 

$$\beta^1$$
-(linker<sup>1</sup>)<sub>n</sub>1- $\beta^2$ -(linker<sup>2</sup>)<sub>n</sub>2- $\alpha$ -(linker<sup>3</sup>)<sub>n</sub>3- $\beta^3$ 

$$\beta^{l}\text{-}(linker^{l})_{n^{l}}\text{-}\alpha\text{-}(linker^{2})_{n^{2}}\text{-}\beta^{2}\text{-}(linker^{3})_{n^{3}}\text{-}\beta^{3}$$

$$\alpha$$
-(linker<sup>1</sup>)<sub>n</sub>1- $\beta$ 1-(linker<sup>2</sup>)<sub>n</sub>2- $\beta$ 2-(linker<sup>3</sup>)<sub>n</sub>3- $\beta$ 3

wherein  $\alpha$  is the  $\alpha$  subunit of a vertebrate glycoprotein hormone or a variant thereof;

each β is independently a glycoprotein β subunit or a variant thereof; each "linker" is a hydrophilic, flexible spacer equivalent to a peptide containing 1-100 amino acid residues; and

each n is a 0 or 1;

said compound optionally comprising one or more additional  $\beta^x$ (linker<sup>x</sup>)<sub>n</sub>x and/or one or more additional  $\alpha$  subunits are useful in protocols to enhance fertility in humans and in animals.

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